

Interventions in India to Prevent Cervical Cancer

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Abstract: *Purpose Among the most common malignancies in Indian women, cervical cancer ranks high. Raising women's knowledge of primary and secondary prevention techniques, as well as their access to treatment and palliative care, is crucial to its control and prevention. To achieve the World Health Organization's (WHO) goals of cervical cancer eradication by 2030, a targeted approach is necessary. Methods A comprehensive literature analysis was conducted on cervical cancer preventive techniques in India. This included a range of national projects and other endeavours spearheaded by government agencies, NGOs, and professional groups. We evaluated how well they fit the current context. Final Product It is important for national programmes to learn from the experiences of other states and adjacent nations, and to regularly assess their progress. Incorporating task-shifting, adding digital technologies, and supporting activities that enhance women's welfare and health, as well as strengthening cancer registries and improving linkages across different healthcare levels, would also contribute to cancer control efforts. In this age of pandemics, HPV self-sampling may be the best way to check for the virus. To make its introduction possible in low- and middle-income nations, a cheap point-of-care HPV test must be developed immediately. Efforts to vaccinate against HPV should be expedited. In summary the current gold standard for cervical cancer prevention should be to increase the scope of HPV vaccination and primary HPV testing..*

Keywords: HPV, CIN, Cervical cancer, Prevention, Vaccination, Screening